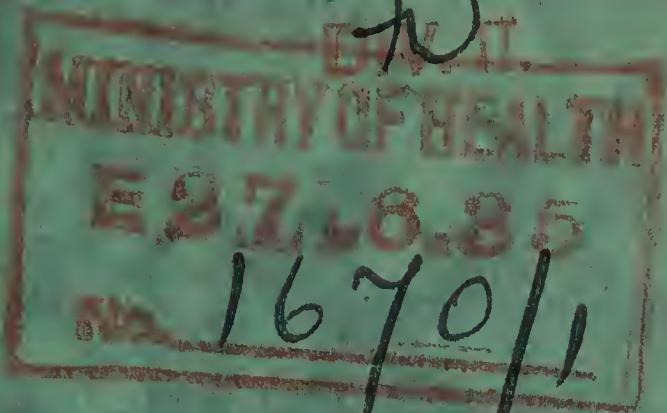


Borough of



Stalybridge.



ANNUAL
REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

1934

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18/6/34

ALAN S. SIMPSON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.,
D.P.H. (Eng.),
Medical Officer of Health.

PRINTERS :

GEO. WHITTAKER & SONS, STALYBRIDGE



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Contents.

Borough of Stalybridge.

Committees.

(Nov. 1934—Nov. 1935).

PUBLIC HEALTH.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Chairman - The Mayor, (Alderman Potts).	Chairman - Alderman Williams.
Deputy-Chairman - Councillor Leigh.	Deputy Chairman - Alderman Greenwood.
Alderman Summers.	The Mayor (Ex-officio).
„ Williams.	Alderman Summers.
Councillor Abrahams.	Councillor Longden.
„ Bradbury.	„ Sidebottom.
„ Coyle.	„ Slack.
„ Cuttle.	„ Spedding
„ Garnett.	„ Sykes.
„ Illingworth.	„ Wilson.
„ Longden.	*Mrs. Hayes.
„ Porter.	* „ McCarthy.
„ Twigge.	* „ Tonge.
„ Wilson.	* „ Walker.
* Co-opted Members.	

Public Health Staff.

ALAN S. SIMPSON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) M.R.C.S. D.P.H. (Eng.)

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,

Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Dept., and

Police Surgeon to the Borough Police.

W. J. BRADBURY, Cert. R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector, also Inspector under Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, Certified Inspector of Meat and Food and Cleansing Inspector.

Nurse E. M. HANMER, * † ‡ Health Visitor.

„ WATSON, * † ‡ § Health Visitor.

„ McCANN, * † School Nurse.

J. NORRIS, Clerk to Public Health Dept.

S. B. ACTON, „ „ „

MISS E. M. RHODES, School Medical—Maternity and Child Welfare Clerk.

HENRY POSTON, M.B., Ch.B., Visiting Orthopædic Surgeon.

W. E. C. THOMAS, M.B. Ch.B., Medical Officer of Ante-Natal Dept.

I. M. BREARLEY, C.S.M.M.G., Masseuse.

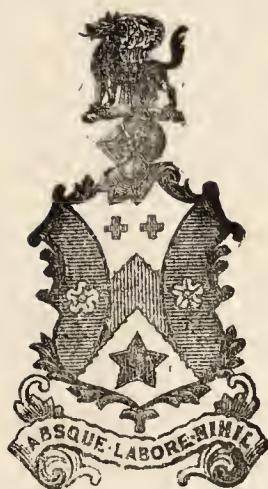
Bacteriologist (Part-time), The Public Health Laboratory,
(Manchester). (Prof. M. B. Maitland).

* State Registered.

† C. M. B.

‡ Health Visitors Certificate, R. S. I.

§ Appointed March, 1934.



To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mrs. Summers and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my fourth Annual Report on the work of the Health Department.

The birth-rate for the year was 12.5 per 1000 of the population and the lowest ever recorded in the town's history.

The death-rate was 14.1 per 1000 of the population.

The birth-rate and death-rate for the last five year period (1930-34) were 13.47 and 13.78 respectively and thus show that during that period there has been a slight natural decrease in the population.

The Census for the year 1931 showed a natural increase of the population over the 1921 census of 1.3% ; this was offset by a decrease due to migration of 2.8% giving a resultant 1.5% actual decrease of the population during those 10 years.

The infantile mortality rate was 69 per 1000 live births as against 73.6 in 1933. This reduction is very satisfactory, though I would refer you to the section on 'Infantile Mortality' for observations on this rate and suggestions for its further reduction.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified was approximately half that of 1933, the reduction being mainly due to the absence of Scarlet Fever in epidemic form.

Measles and Whooping Cough, though not notifiable, have been fairly prevalent and by reason of their contribution to the infantile death-rate are the two most serious infectious conditions associated with childhood.

More attention has been paid to the milk-supply in an endeavour to ensure its cleanliness and freedom from infection with tubercle bacilli. Improvements in a number of farm premises have been effected and measures to secure a cleaner milk-supply are being promoted.

In a table on page 38 is set out the various standards required in the case of 'graded' or 'designated' milks.

Definite and satisfactory progress is being made in the five year slum clearance programme, 131 houses or over one third of the number to be dealt with have been 'officially represented.'

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare department has continued steadily and attendances at the Welfare centre remain high in spite of work under somewhat difficult conditions, but the very material assistance given in this work by the lady voluntary helpers under Mrs. Summers makes this possible.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic conducted by Dr. Thomas are very satisfactory, full ante-natal supervision of 70 expectant mothers being carried out during the first complete year since the inception of this clinic.

I desire to thank Mr. Bradbury, the nursing and clerical staff for their loyal support and assistance and in conclusion to express my appreciation of the assistance and consideration I have received from the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

Commending this report to your notice,

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

STALYBRIDGE,

June, 1935.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Borough.

Area (in acres)	3,132
Population Census, 1921	25,216
Population Census, 1931	24,831
Intercensal decrease of population	385
Population, 1934 (Mid-year estimate)	24,320
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)	6,921
Number of families or separate occupiers	
(Census, 1931)	6,984
Density of population, i.e.—number of	
persons per acre	7.9
Rateable value of Borough £107,678	
Estimated Amount of a Penny Rate £389	
Excess of Females over Males	1,937

Ward Population (Census 1931).

WARD	Area in Acres	Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied	Rooms Occupied	Persons per Room	POPULATION			
					Males	Females	Total 1931	Total 1921
Lancashire..	581	1716	7168	0.86	2954	3306	6260	5532
Stayley	1168	2834	11857	0.81	4303	5398	9701	10184
Dukinfield..	163	1648	6611	0.93	3010	3296	6306	6900
Millbrook..	1220	723	3145	0.81	1180	1384	2564	2600
	3132	6921	28781	0.85	11447	13384	24831	25216

Physical Features of the District.

The Borough of Stalybridge is situated in the valley of the river Tame which divides Lancashire and Cheshire; the northern half therefore lying in Lancashire whilst the southern half is in Cheshire; for administrative purposes the borough belongs to Cheshire.

Situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Manchester, the borough is surrounded by hills, the main portion of the town being approximately 400 feet above sea-level whilst the area includes land from 350-1000 feet above sea-level.

Social Conditions and Occupations.

The industries of the Borough comprise cotton spinning and manufacturing, calico printing and bleach works, engineering works, woollen mills and other minor industries, and it offers splendid opportunities for the introduction of new as well as the extension of present industries.

The position with respect to unemployment is shown in the accompanying table which refers to the year 1934. The figures in brackets refer to the year 1933.

Unemployment in Stalybridge.

	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
Estimated Insured Persons in Borough 1934	6730 (6730)	4860 (5060)	530 (620)	12120 (12410)
Percentage Unemployed 1st Quarter 1934	39 (44)	24 (34)	28 (32)	33 (39)
Percentage Unemployed 2nd Quarter 1934	35 (38)	19 (27)	28 (21)	28 (33)
Percentage Unemployed 3rd Quarter 1934	37 (38)	22 (22)	31 (27)	30 (31)
Percentage Unemployed 4th Quarter 1934	35 (34)	19 (19)	23 (16)	28 (27)
Average Percentage Unemployed for 1934	36 (38)	21 (25)	27 (23)	30 (33)

The figures in brackets refer to 1933.

Vital Statistics.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births.....	147	157	304
Legitimate	141	148	289
Illegitimate	6	9	15
Birth-rate			12.50
Still-births	9	6	15
Rate per 1000 births			49.3
Deaths	168	175	343
Corrected Death Rate			15.08
Crude Death Rate.....			14.10
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Institutions			30%
Infant deaths	9	12	21
Legitimate	9	11	20
Illegitimate	0	1	1
Infant Mortality rate.....			69
Legitimate			65.78
Illegitimate			66.66
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :—			
From sepsis			1
From other causes ...			2
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			2
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)			0
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			0

Births.

The number of births registered in the Borough was 304
147 of the children were males and 157 were females.

The number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough
was 15.

A proportion of mothers seek admission to the Lake Hospital or the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for their confinement and during the year 62 births took place in the above institutions of children whose mothers reside in the Borough. Thus 23.9% of the births took place in institutions outside the Borough.

The birth-rate for the year is 12.50 per 1000 of the population and is thus lower than England and Wales, or the 135 towns of a comparable size (see Table IV), and the lowest ever recorded in the town.

For the trend of birth rate since the year 1900 see Table III, page 19.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 343, giving a crude death-rate of 14.10 per 1000 of the population

The standardised death rate for Stalybridge, that is the death rate adjusted for the particular variations in the age and sex distribution of Stalybridge population is 15.08, the local factor for correction being 1.07.

The Stalybridge factor for correction being slightly above unity indicates the extent to which the local population is more youthful than the average.

For a comparison of this rate with England and Wales and other towns of a comparable size, see Table IV, on page 20.

One Third (103) of the above deaths, took place in hospitals or institutions in the neighbourhood. Table VIII, page 24 shows 'inter alia' the number of deaths occurring in institutions during the last decennium.

The diseases which have been especially active in adding to the number of deaths are :—

		1934	1933
Influenza	... ... ... ... causing	3	16
Respiratory Diseases	... ... „	42	44
Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels	... ... „	93	121
Tuberculosis	... ... „	15	17
Cancer	... ... „	37	44
Congenital Debility	... ... „	12	15
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..... „	10	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	... ... „	25	30
Death due to Violence or suicide	„	14	20

Classified according to age, the deaths occurred as follows :

		1934	1933
Under 1 year	... ... ... ...	21	24
Between 1 & 2 years of age	... ...	3	5
„ 2 & 5 years of age	... ...	4	2
„ 5 & 15 years of age	... ...	11	11
„ 15 & 25 years of age	... ...	4	5
„ 25 & 45 years of age	... ...	42	40
„ 45 & 65 years of age	... ...	88	115
„ 65 & 75 years of age	... ...	89	89
75 and upwards	... ... ...	81	71
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		343	362

Of the 64 deaths which occurred between the age of 1 year and 45 years, and therefore during a period when vitality should be high and mortality low, it is of value to note that the three conditions which accounted for the maximum number of deaths during this period were, in order of frequency :—

Heart Disease	... ... ... ...	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ... ...	10
Pneumonia	... ... ... ...	4
		—
		26
		—

On Table II, page 17, are shown the causes of and ages at, death registered in the year and compiled locally.

On page 19, Table III shows Birth-rate, Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate in the Borough since 1900.

Table IV, page 20 shows both Birth-rate and Death-rate for 1934, in comparison with England and Wales, the 121 large towns and the 135 smaller towns.

Inquests.

26 Sudden Deaths were reported to the Coroner.

21 Inquests were held and Post Mortem Examinations were made, 8 being in Lake Hospital and District Infirmary.

CERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total
Natural Causes	4	3	7
Suicide whilst of unsound mind	3	1	4
Found Drowned	—	1	1
Accidental	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	8	5	13

Vital Statistics of Respective Wards.

Table XIII page 16, sets out the ward population (Census, 1931,) together with the more important vital statistics relating to each ward of the Borough. Any conclusions drawn from these figures must be treated with caution owing to the small population dealt with and therefore the liability for wide variation in the respective rates.

It should be noted that the various rates given in this table are based on the ward populations shown in the Census 1931 and not on the mid-year population for 1934.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics in the Various Wards.

TABLE XIII.

WARDS	Populat'n at Census 1931	BIRTHS		Birth Rate	Number of Infant Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate	DEATHS		INFECTIOUS DISEASE		TUBERCULOSIS	
		Legitim'te	Illeg'm'te				Total Deaths	Death Rate	Number of Notific'tns Zymotic	Zymotic Diseases Morbidity Rate	Number of Notific'tns	Number of Deaths
Lancashire	6260	99	1	15.97	7	70	96	15.33	11	1.75	7	8
Stayley	9701	91	2	9.58	6	64	5	129	23	2.37	12	6
Dukinfield	6306	82	4	13.63	7	81	3	80	12.68	10	1.58	7
Millbrook.	2564	24	1	9.75	1	40	38	14.82	5	1.95	2	0
Whole Borough.	24831	296	8	12.24	21	69	343	14.10	49	1.97	28	15

TABLE II.
NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1934.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents", or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.	
	All Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 up- wards	81	103
ALL CAUSES.	343	21	3	4	11	4	42	88	89	0	0	0
Certified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncertified	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Measles	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Diphtheria.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Influenza.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory syst'm	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3
11 Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 General Paralysis of the Insane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Cancer, malignant disease	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
14 Diabetes	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.....	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	22
16 Heart Disease	93	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	10	29	9	29
17 Aneurysm	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	7	11
19 Bronchitis	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	5	5
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	15	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	1	3	5
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	2
22 Peptic Ulcer	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
23 Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Appendicitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
27 Other Digestive Diseases	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	5
29 Puerperal Sepsis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
30 Other Puerperal Causes	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
31 Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
32 Senility	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
33 Suicide	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
34 Other Violence	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	4
35 Other Defined Diseases	30	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	11	6	15	0
36 Causes ill defined or unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	343	21	3	4	11	4	42	88	89	81	81	103

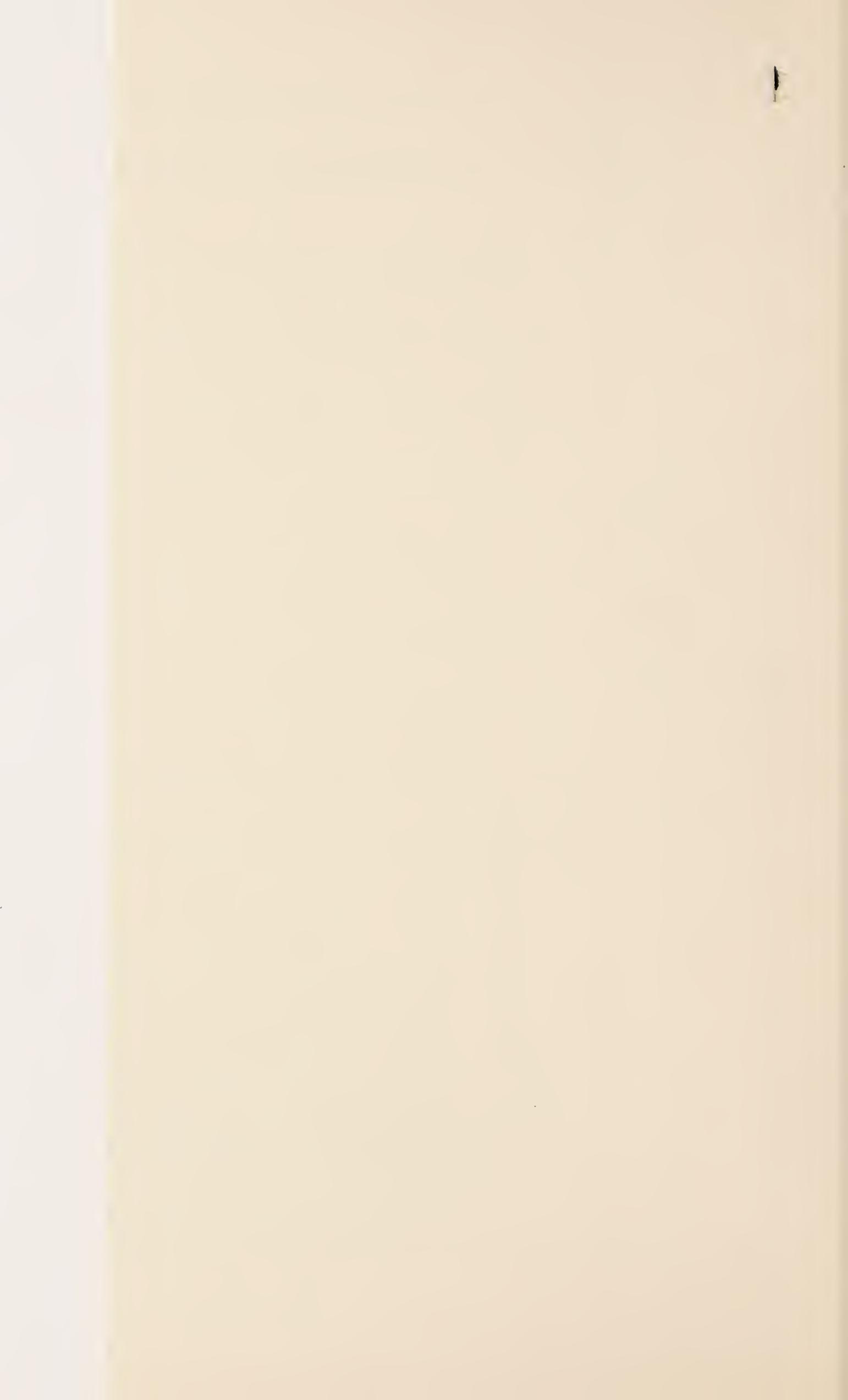


TABLE III.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality in Stalybridge,
1900—1934.

—Average 5 years —

YEAR	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Gross Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
1900	694	24.1	645	22.4	253			
1901	678	24.4	593	21.3	221			
1902	696	24.9	570	20.4	176			
1903	730	25.8	504	17.8	190			
1904	675	23.7	529	18.6	210			
1905	712	24.86	489	17.0	177			
1906	698	24.25	556	19.3	206			
1907	641	22.26	626	21.74	218			
1908	670	23.18	557	19.26	219			
1909	595	20.5	461	15.875	146			
1910	618	21.16	457	15.65	166.5			
1911	563	21.2	502	18.9	172.3			
1912	568	21.25	440	16.46	137.3			
1913	611	22.7	484	18.00	147.3			
1914	588	21.8	554	20.6	204.			
1915	549	20.37	491	18.2	147.5			
1916	440	17.9	408	16.62	109.			
1917	365	14.3	373	15.4	128.5			
1918	404	15.84	477	20.56	143.5			
1919	428	15.76	471	18.00	126.0			
1920	573	21.15	381	14.06	117.0			
1921	547	21.23	423	16.4	115.0			
1922	460	17.76	388	14.98	80.0			
1923	416	16.2	384	14.96	110.5			
1924	421	16.5	383	15.0	102.0			
1925	403	16.0	359	14.28	86.8			
1926	377	15.33	371	15.13	98.0			
1927	371	15.26	350	14.4	73.0			
1928	352	14.32	345	14.03	68.0			
1929	346	13.94	402	16.2	80.0			
1930	346	13.8	295	11.8	75.0			
1931	361	14.3	347	13.8	80			
1932	336	13.5	360	14.47	71.4			
1933	326	13.29	362	14.75	73.61			
1934	304	12.50	343	14.10	69			
						13.47	13.78	73.80

TABLE IV.

Birth-Rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1934. (Provisional figures).
(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

Rate per 1000 Total Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1000 Population.		Rate per 1000 Live Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.													
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All causes.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Influenza.	Diphtheria.	Violence	Total Deaths under two years).	Deaths under one year.	Practitioners.	Certified by Medical Practitioners.	No Inquest.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Cases.	Inquest Cases.	Others.	Total.
England and Wales.....	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0	4.60
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	90.5	6.1	2.9	0.5	4.41
135 Smaller Towns(1931 Adjusted Populations, 25,000—50,000)	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53	91.2	6.1	1.6	1.1	4.46
London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	87.7	6.3	6.0	0.0	2.46
Stalybridge	12.50	0.61	15.08*	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.57	0.0	69	90.39	6.12	3.49	0.00	2.57

TABLE V.
NUMBER OF DEATHS.
FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Causes of Death.

TABLE VI.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN
FOR YEAR 1934.

Causes of Death.							M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	175
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	50
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Other diseases of the Liver, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
Other Digestive Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Other Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Other Violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Other Defined Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15
Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
Poliomyleitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{	Total	..	..	..	..	9	12
Live Births		Legitimate	..	..	..	..	9	11
Still Births		Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	0	1
	{	Total	..	..	..	..	147	157
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	141	148
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
	{	Total	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	0

TABLE VII.

The following table shows the number of deaths in each year from the seven chief zymotic diseases, as well as the various Death-rates for the past ten years, and also the deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1000 births registered :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	9	0	2	1	8	0	0	0	2
Scarlet fever	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	7	0
Whooping Cough	3	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Fever of con-tinned character { Typhus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
{ Enteric	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doubtful	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea and dysentery	7	1	3	2	0	5	2	1	3	0
Deaths from the 7 chief zymotic diseases	13	14	8	9	6	14	5	9	4	3
Deaths from other causes	346	357	342	336	396	281	342	351	358	340
Totals for each year due to the Borough	359	371	350	345	402	295	347	360	362	343
Death-rate from the 7 zymotic diseases per 1000	0.52	0.56	0.33	0.36	0.24	0.56	0.20	0.36	0.16	0.12
Death-rate from all other causes per 1000	13.76	14.57	14.07	13.67	15.96	10.24	13.60	14.11	14.59	13.98
General death-rate per 1000	14.28	15.13	14.4	14.03	16.2	11.8	13.8	14.47	14.75	14.10
Deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1000 births registered	86.8	98	73	68	80	75	80	71.4	73.61	69

TABLE VIII.

NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

Year	Populati'n estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS †
		Number	Rate*	Num- ber	Rate per 1000 Births registe'd	Number	Rate*	
1920	27099	573	21.15	67	117	381	14.06	80
1921	25760	547	21.23	63	115	423	16.4	96
1922	25900	460	17.76	37	80	388	14.98	78
1923	25670	416	16.2	46	110.5	384	14.96	95
1924	25400	421	16.5	43	102	383	15.0	115
1925	25140	403	16.0	35	86.8	359	14.28	104
1926	24520	377	15.33	37	98	371	15.13	102
1927	24310	371	15.26	27	73	350	14.4	129
1928	24580	352	14.32	24	68	345	14.03	123
1929	24810	346	13.94	28	80	402	16.2	116
1930	25000	346	13.8	26	75	295	11.8	97
1931	25130	361	14.3	29	80	347	13.8	88
1932	24880	336	13.50	24	71.4	360	14.47	126
1933	24530	326	13.29	24	73.61	362	14.75	126
1934	24320	304	12.50	21	69	343	14.10	103

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† Deaths in this column are all apportioned to the Districts in which they lived before removal.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 21, giving an infantile mortality rate of 69 as against 73 of last year.

9 of the deaths were males, 12 were females, and one was illegitimate.

Table IX, page 29, shows the group causes of death and the period at which they occurred.

The distribution of the deaths during the year was as follows:

1st quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2nd quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3rd quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4th quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The ward distribution of the deaths is shown in Table XIII, page 16.

The graph on page 28 shows the trend of the Neo-Natal and Infantile Mortality Rates during the last 15 or more years.

These 21 deaths may be subdivided into Neo-Natal deaths (those occurring between birth and one month of age) of which there were 10, and deaths occurring between the age of one and twelve months of which there were 11.

Group I. : (Neo-Natal Mortality).

15 stillbirths were notified and 10 deaths of infants between birth and one month of age occurred thus constituting 25 neo-natal deaths, giving a neo-natal mortality of 82 per 1,000 live births as against 77 per 1,000 live births last year.

Full particulars regarding the circumstances of all still births and all infant deaths are recorded by the Health Visitors and the information they collected is extremely valuable.

The average duration of life of the 10 infants dying before attaining one month of age was 6.8 days.

A careful analysis of the circumstances which may have contributed to causing these 15 stillbirths revealed that in four cases there was severe antepartum haemorrhage, that in three cases the delivery was a difficult one calling for forceps, whilst prematurity in the onset of labour occurred in four cases, moreover evidence of ante-natal supervision was lacking in the majority of the 15 cases.

A family history of previous stillbirths was obtained in a number of the cases.

It seems therefore clear from these findings that the measure which might be expected to result in a reduction of these prenatal deaths is more efficient ante-natal work.

With regard to the circumstances which may have been caused in producing the 10 deaths of infants between birth and one month old, it would not be reasonable to accuse one particular factor in any individual instance but classifying the adverse conditions found and the number of occasions that they occurred we find that the following conditions were present :—

Lack of breast feeding	... ... ... ...	6 instances.
Whooping Cough	... ... ... ...	5 ,
Severe housing defects	... ... ... ...	5 ,
Lack of maternal care	... ... ... ...	1 instance.
Illegitimacy	... ... ... ...	1 ,
Bad family history	... ... ... ...	1 ,

Now many of the above conditions, if not the majority, are preventable conditions.

The exposure of children under one month of age to the risk of contracting whooping cough is a very serious matter and its consequences are not sufficiently appreciated by parents who

seem to regard the condition as trivial whereas it is probably the most serious disease affecting young children.

Breast feeding is too often abandoned by mothers for various reasons, generally inadequate, though perseverance under proper supervision would in many cases save the life of a feeble infant.

Group II. (One month to 12 months.)

Eleven deaths of infants occurred between the age of one and twelve months of age.

It can definitely be said that in four cases, whooping cough or its complications was the responsible cause of death.

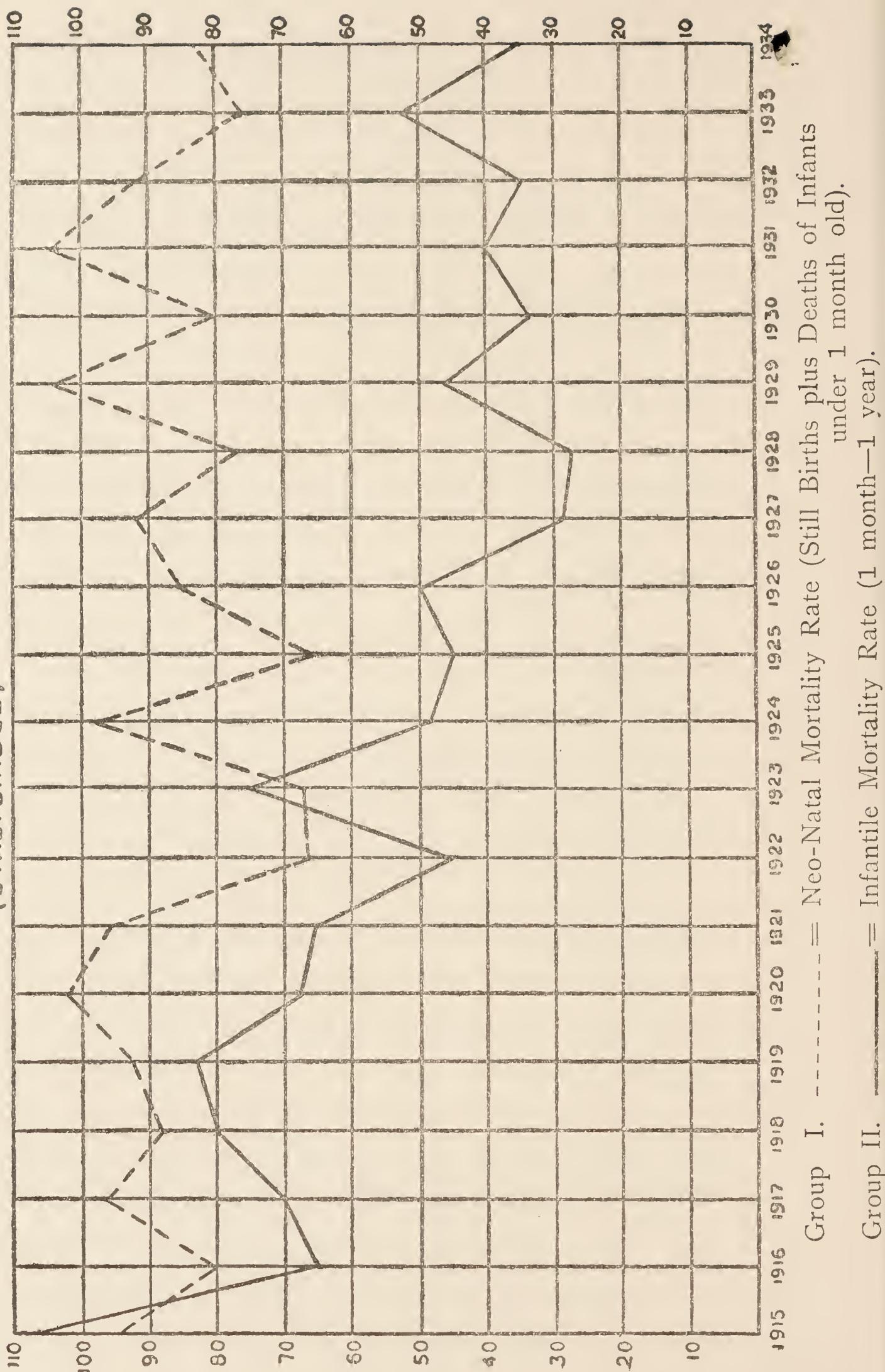
Analysing the adverse factors present in these 11 deaths we find.

Lack of maternal care	...	...	...	...	1 instance.
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	2 instances.
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	3 ,,"
Absence of breast feeding	...	...	...	9	,"
Bad health of mother	...	...	...	4	,"
Congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	3	,"
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4	,"
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	,"
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	2	,"
Illegitimacy	...	...	...	1	instance.

Here again Whooping Cough and lack of breast feeding figure too prominently.

A consideration of the Graph on page 28 will show that the decline in the total infantile mortality rate has been more marked in this Group II (one month to one year) than in Group I, but it is clear that there is still scope for a further reduction.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (1915 - 1934)
(STALYBRIDGE)



Group I. —— = Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Still Births plus Deaths of Infants under 1 month old).

Group II. —— = Infantile Mortality Rate (1 month—1 year).

TABLE IX.

NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1934.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	ALL CAUSES.		Total Deaths under One Year.
	Certified	Uncertified	
Measles	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0
Tubercular Meningitis	0	0	0
Meningitis (other types)	0	0	0
Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis, or Entero Colitis	0	0	0
Rickets	0	0	0
Convulsions	1	0	1
Prematurity	4	0	5
Debility or Inanition	1	0	1
Congenital Malformation	0	0	0
Injury at Birth	0	0	0
Pulmonary Atelectasis	0	0	0
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0	0	0
Other Causes	1	0	1
	7	0	7
			21

Vaccinal Condition of Population.

The accompanying table serves to indicate the amount of infantile vaccination which has been undertaken in the town during the last 6 years. The table shows firstly the small proportion of infants who are being vaccinated, viz. during the last 6 years less than one quarter of the infant population have been protected by vaccination against smallpox, secondly the table shows a definite decline in the number of vaccinations undertaken each year.

It is quite patent that the present community contains a greater proportion of unvaccinated persons than of vaccinated, and that vaccination as practised at present whilst it affords personal immunity to Smallpox to those vaccinated, does not make any serious contribution to the attainment of immunity of the whole population.

Vaccination.

Year.	Certificates received of successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 years during the year.	Statutory declaration received in year.
1929.	84	219
1930.	41	191
1931.	52	244
1932.	41	205
1933.	42	199
1934	30	205

I am indebted to Mr. George L. Flint, the Vaccination Officer, for kindly supplying me the above figures.

Venereal Disease.

The treatment of venereal disease for the borough is undertaken at the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

During the year 1934, 18 new cases from Stalybridge have received treatment, 7 of Syphilis, 7 of Gonorrhœa, and 4 other conditions.

General.

Provision of Health Services in the area

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL. This is provided for by the Local Sick Nursing Association.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Arrangements are in hand whereby nursing assistance will be given by the Health Visitors for such cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum as require it.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 to 1926.

There are seven midwives practising in the Borough, all of whom possess the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Their supervision rests with the Cheshire County Council, who have kindly supplied me with the following information :—

Number of cases during the year in which the County Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife in the Borough 6
--

Number of cases attended by midwives during the year—
--

(1) As midwives 119
(2) As maternity nurses 118

Number of cases during the year in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918	129
---	-----

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is administered by the Watch Committee, and I append the Chief Constable's Report on the work for the year :—

Food and Drugs.

During the year, 63 samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act were purchased and forwarded to the Analyst for Analysis.

The samples comprised :—

Milk	24	Sausage	2
Butter	10	Jam	2
Condensed Milk	3	Glycerine	1
Cheshire Cheese	3	Cod Liver Oil	1
Lard	3	Lemon Crystals	1
Margarine	3	Flour	1
Olive Oil	2	Self-Raising Flour	1
Camphorated Oil	2	Oil of Sweet Almond	1
Whiskey	2	Cream	1
			—
			63

One sample of Jam contained an excess of Sulphur Dioxide.

One sample of Lemonade Crystals contained Tartaric Acid instead of Citric Acid.

2 purchases of Potatoes and 2 purchases of Tomatoes were made under the Merchandise Marks Act. The Tomatoes were "Jersey Produce," but were being sold as "Blackpool Grown." The vendor was proceeded against and Fined 40/-.

Laboratory Facilities.

CLINICAL SPECIMENS.

Specimens of clinical material, (sputa, throat swabs, and blood) are sent for examination to the University of Manchester, Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine Laboratories, York Place, or to the laboratories of the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

14 examinations for the Diphtheria organism in throat swabs were made, 2 were positive and 12 negative.

1 Wasserman Reaction, 3 Smears for Gonococo, were reported on.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

There are 29 farms within the Borough of which 27 are producers of milk for sale. On these farms there are 53 shippings and 22 dairies. On one farm only is there an efficient steam equipment for the sterilization of all milk vessels, hot water being the general means for scouring and cleansing on the other farms. 11 farms have installed suitable water coolers for cooling the milk produced. 62 visits of inspection have been made during the year. Generally speaking the premises, also the animals and milk vessels, are kept in a satisfactory condition.

21 shops are registered for the sale of "loose" milk and 61 visits have been paid to these premises. In no case was it necessary to caution the occupiers as to the general cleanliness of the premises. A number of these are now selling smaller quantities of "loose milk" and are going over to the sale of bottled milk which is making for a better milk supply to consumers.

A large number of shops sell bottled milk only.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1923, one licence has been issued for the sale of "Certified" milk.

The number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 are :—

Producers in the Borough	27
Producers outside	27
Retail Purveyors	22

The following is a resumé of the work carried out during the year in respect to improvement of farm premises.

Flaxfield Farm.

Barn converted into a shippon with new concrete floor, five new windows, new boskins and gangway wall to accommodate nine cows.

Lower Little Bank Farm.

Floor of shippon relaid in concrete. Four new windows and new boskins.

Hill Top Farm.

Room taken from farmhouse and converted into a dairy with separate entrance, new concrete floor, and new lighting and ventilation arrangements. Also new drainage.

Lower Hyde Green Farm.

Room in old cottage converted into dairy with separate entrance, new concrete floor, and two new windows with ventilation. Also new drainage.

Ridgehill Farm.

New septic tank and filter bed for the treatment of sewage.

Milk Sampling.

During the year 30 milk samples were taken and submitted to bacteriological and biological examination at the Bacteriological Laboratories, Manchester.

Table X, page 35 shows the results.

TABLE X.**M I L K.****RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.**

No.	Date.	Nature of Sample	No. of Organisms per c.c.	B.Coli present in		Tuber- cle Bacilli present
				0.1 c.c.	0.01 c.c.	
1 ...	8/ 2/34	Mixed Milk	... 94,667	... +	+ ...	Absent
2 ...	"	"	... 49,250	... —	— ...	"
3 ...	"	"	... 15,500	... —	— ...	"
4 ...	"	"	... 9,350	... —	— ...	Present
5 ...	19/ 3/34	"	... 51,000	... +	— ...	Absent
6 ...	"	"	... 27,500	... —	— ...	"
7 ...	"	"	... 15,067	... —	— ...	"
8 ...	"	"	... 5,000	... —	— ...	"
9 ...	19/ 4/34	"	... 82,000	... —	— ...	Present
0 ...	"	"	... 200,700	... —	— ...	Absent
1 ...	"	"	... 516,700	... —	— ...	"
2 ...	"	"	... 8,367	... +	— ...	"
3 ...	12/ 7/34	"	... 7,400,000	... +	+ ...	"
4 ...	"	"	... 1,300,000	... +	+ ...	"
5 ...	"	"	... 15,800,000	... +	+ ...	"
6 ...	"	"	... 121,000	... —	— ...	"
7 ...	27/10/34	"	... 42,000	... +	— ...	"
8 ...	"	"	... 147,300	... +	+ ...	"
9 ...	"	"	... 79,250	... +	+ ...	"
10 ...	"	"	... 510,000	... +	+ ...	"
11 ...	5/11/34	"	... 24,000	... +	+ ...	Present
12 ...	"	"	... 1,090,000	... +	+ ...	Absent
13 ...	"	"	... 91,500	... +	+ ...	"
14 ...	"	"	... 161,000	... +	— ...	"
15 ...	22/11/34	"	... 31,500	... +	— ...	"
16 ...	"	"	... 28,530	... +	— ...	"
17 ...	29/11/34	"	... 31,967	... +	+ ...	"
18 ...	"	"	... 673,000	... +	+ ...	"
19 ...	18/12/34	"	... 21,600	... +	+ ...	"
20 ...	"	"	... 45,000	... +	— ...	Present.

19 of the samples were taken from farms situated within the Borough, whilst 11 were from farms situated outside the Borough.

In this routine sampling 4 out of the 30 were tuberculous; in such instances the County Council are informed and the County Veterinary Inspector takes such steps as are necessary to find the source of the infection.

Two of these tuberculous samples were produced on farms within the borough and in each case were traced to tuberculous cows which were destroyed, in accordance with the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, the disease was advanced in each case.

The two samples produced outside the district were followed up in a similar manner.

With a view to stimulating milk producers to adopt cleaner methods, a demonstration of "Clean Milk Production" was held on one of the farms in November and an official of the Cheshire School of Agriculture kindly gave a practical demonstration of how clean milk can be produced.

Messrs. Baxendale and Co. of Manchester brought a number of models of steam sterilising plant and other dairy equipment, which were placed on view.

From Table X, page 35, it will be seen that the results of bacterial sampling show very varied results; a system of marking has been adopted whereby the result of the total count and B. Coli estimation is translated into a percentage figure.

Adopting this method it is found that the figure 50% marks represents the minimum standard as regards cleanliness and can be easily attained by reasonable care and cleanliness in the milking and subsequent treatment of the milk. On such a system of marking it will be found that out of the 30 samples examined, 17 obtained 50% or over, whilst 13 are below that figure. It is evident therefore that much better results could be attained in many of these cases and where a farmer has failed to obtain 50% marks on his sample, a visit is made to his premises to investigate.

The picture which this limited amount of milk sampling and analysis reveals over a period of one year, is that 12% of samples were tuberculous, and that in 40% of the samples there was evidence that a greatly improved condition of cleanliness is called for.

The condition of cleanliness of milk can certainly be improved if the farmer takes the trouble to do.

The safety of milk or its assured freedom from the germs of tuberculosis can not be relied upon unless a specially designated milk is demanded. On page 38 I have set out the standards required for the various "designated" milks.

The following are the standards required under the terms of the Milk Special Designations Order, 1923, for the various designations which it is illegal to use in connection with the sale of milk, except under licence granted by or under the authority of the Minister of Health.

RAW MILK.			
DESIGNATION	HERDS.	Bacterial Content.	Other conditions.
Certified.	Tuberculin tested and physically examined at regular intervals.	Maximum number of bacilli per cubic centimeter. 30,000	Absent in 1-10 cubic centimeter. Bottled on the farm, name of farm, day of production and word "Certified" on each bottle cap.
Grade A Tuberculin tested.	Tuberculin tested and physically examined at regular intervals.	200,000	Absent in 1-100 cubic centimeter. Delivered to consumers in (a) the bottles or the sealed containers as received from the farm; (b) suitable containers of not less than two gallons capacity; (c) bottles with the name of the dealer by whom the milk was bottled, the address of the licensed bottling establishment, the day of production and the words "Grade A Tuberculin Tested" or "Grade A" on each bottle cap.
Grade A.	Physically examined at regular intervals.		PASTEURIZED MILK.
Grade A Pasteurized.		Grade A milk that after pasteurization, as required by the Minister of Health, contains not more than 30,000 bacilli per cubic centimeter and no coliform bacillus in 1-10 c.c. required for Grade A. milk.	Any milk that after pasteurization, as required by the Minister of Health, contains not more than 100,000 bacilli per cubic centimeter. No requirement for bottling.
Pasteurized.			

Ice Cream.

Three samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination.

The results in two of the cases were not altogether satisfactory, but visits were made to and faulty methods of preparation were being used, these were rectified.

Cases of food poisoning arise from time to time and in some instances are traceable to ice cream, it is therefore important that a watch should be kept on this article of food.

Water Supply.

With the exception of a group of 185 houses situated in Millbrook, the town derives its water supply from a series of reservoirs in the Brushes Valley which jointly supply Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Mossley, etc.

No samples of the supply were taken during the year.

Swimming Bath Water.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.

(Taken 26/9/34).

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Aerobic micro-organisms growing in nutrient gelatine in
3 days at 20° C.

Non Liquifying Bacteria	14,575	}
Liquifying Bacteria	175	

Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Standard agar in 48 hours at 37° C.	43,200	}
---	--------	---

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

B.Coli. found in 10.c.c. Not found in 1.c.c.

Small Bath.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Aerobic-organisms growing in nutrient gelatine in 3 days at 20° C.

Non Liquifying	28,500	} 29,500
Liquifying	1,000	

Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Standard agar in 48 hours at 37° C.	62,000
--	-------------	--------

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

B. Coli. found in 10 c.c. Not found in 1 c.c.

The Borough has two up-to-date Swimming Baths and 20 Slipper Baths.

The larger bath holds 66,000 gallons of water, whilst the other has a capacity of 40,000 gallons.

Purification is continuous and by means of Bell's patent filters; the water is kept at a suitable temperature and the surface is skimmed at frequent intervals.

With reference to the above bacteriological results of sampling, the sample taken from the large bath was taken immediately after a "gala" night when the number using the bath was large.

Undoubtedly this degree of bacterial contamination could be very much reduced were the degree of chlorination kept at a constant level. It is desirable that the water issuing from the purification plant should contain not more than 0.5 parts and not less than 0.2 parts per million of free chlorine. To attain the end, the addition of the chlorine should preferably be automatic and during a stage of the purification cycle.

In addition frequent examination of the chlorine content of the water should be made to ensure that the amount is within the limits mentioned above.

Water chlorinated to this amount has no noticeable effect on the bathers, and bacterial development is kept in check.

Mr. Horsfield, the Baths Superintendent, informs me that the number of persons using the baths during the year was 39,318 males and 22,105 females making a total of 61,423.

Legislation in Force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND LOCAL ACTS.

- Stalybridge Extension and Improvement Act, 1881.
 Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.
 Part 2. Sections 17-22, 25, 27, 28, 30-33.
 Part 3. Sections 34-36, 38, 43-45, 47, 50-51.
 Part 4. Sections 52-66 and 68.
 Part 5. All Sections.
 Part 7. Section 81 and 86.
 Part 8. All Sections.
 Part 9. Section 91.
 Public Health Act (Parts 2-5 inclusive) 1925.

BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

- New Streets and Buildings.
 Slaughterhouses, (January, 1931).
 Houses Let in Lodgings, (September, 1933).

Hospitals.

GENERAL.

1. GENERAL. There are no general hospitals within the area. The Borough, however is served by two general hospitals in the neighbouring area of Ashton-under-Lyne. Of these, the District Infirmary is a voluntary hospital with 200 beds, medical, surgical, massage, X-ray, maternity and other departments. Under an agreement with the School Medical Department, they undertake the surgical treatment of tonsil and adenoid cases for the schools.

Cases of difficult labour and certain selected maternity cases where confinement in hospital is desirable, are admitted to the District Infirmary under an agreement with the Corporation.

The Lake Hospital under the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee provide further general accommodation and in addition have a maternity department.

(a). FEVER. The Hyde Borough Infectious Disease Hospital undertake the isolation and treatment of those Stalybridge cases where hospital isolation is called for.

Stalybridge Borough retain five beds for the isolation of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, at the Hyde Hospital.

(b). SMALLPOX. Stalybridge, along with the neighbouring Authorities of Ashton-under-Lyne, Hurst, Limehurst, and Audenshaw, jointly use the hospital at Hartshead.

The site belonging to the Joint Smallpox Hospital Board is an extensive one, comprising of several plots and measuring in all some 40 acres and only a small portion of it is occupied by the Smallpox Hospital, with its administrative block and outbuildings.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a). Infectious cases. A Morris ambulance is used for the conveyance of infectious cases to and from hospital, and also for removing bedding, clothing, etc., to the disinfecter.

(b). Non-Infectious and Accident cases. The Borough Police have an ambulance for dealing with accidents, etc., for which the charge is 5/- each removal.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are no Maternity or Nursing Homes in the area.

There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children in the area.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name and Situation.	Clinics Held.	By whom provided.
I. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre 38 Market Street.	Infant Consultations. Tuesday 2—4-15 p.m. Stalybridge Wednesday 2—4-15 p.m. Corporation. Thursday 2—4-15 p.m. Ante-natal Clinic. Alternate Thursdays 2—4-15 p.m.	
II. School Clinic, 36 Market Street	Minor Ailments. Monday to Friday 9-0—12 noon. S. M. O's Inspection Clinic. Monday 9-30—12. Stalybridge Thursday 9-30—12. Corporation.	
	Dental Clinic. Thursday 2—4-30 p.m. Friday 10 a.m.—12. ,, 2—4-30 p.m.	
	Ophthalmic Clinic. Mondays 2—4 p.m.	
III. Joint School and M. & C. W. Dept. 36 & 38 Market St.	Artificial Sunlight Clinic. Monday 9—12 noon. Stalybridge Thursday 9—12 noon. Corporation.	
	Orthopædic Clinic. Monday 2—4-30 p.m.	
IV. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Beeley Street, Hyde.	Monday 10—12 noon. Wednesday 2—4 p.m. ,, 6—7-30 p.m.	Cheshire County.
V. Venereal Diseases, District Infirmary, Ashton-u-Lyne.	Monday 6 p.m. (Females) Wednesday 3 p.m. (M. & F.) Thursday 6 p.m. (Males)	District Infirmary, Ashton-u-Lyne.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

		Sepsis	Puerperal	Others	Total
England and Wales Rate :—					
Per 1000 live Births		2.03		2.57	4.60
Per 1000 Total Births		1.95		2.46	4.41
Stalybridge Rate :—					
Per 1000 live Births		3.29		6.58	9.87
Per 1000 Total Births		3.13		6.27	9.40

Puerperal Sepsis accounted for one death, whilst classified under the heading of "Other Puerperal Conditions" there were two deaths, one following Caesarian Section for Placenta Praevia, and the other due to Eclampsia.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

325 notifications of births were received during the year; 311 of these related to live births and 14 to still births.

253 notifications were received from midwives, whilst 72 were received from the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Ante-natal Clinic.

This clinic is held at the Market Street premises on alternate Thursday afternoons.

The Medical Officer is Dr. W. Ewart C. Thomas, Medical Superintendent of the Lake Hospital.

During the year 25 sessions have been held and the total attendances were 246.

70 new cases attended the clinic during the year, which figure represents 22% of the total notified births.

This clinic fulfills a very definite need in respect to the supervision of pregnancy, the general health of the mother is watched, and any conditions obstetrical or otherwise which need attention are dealt with.

It is gratifying to find that a number of the midwives bring cases to the clinic for examination.

Health Visitors' Work.

The following is a tabular summary of the visits made by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Number of primary visits to children 0—1 year	333		
Number of other visits to children ... 0—1 year	2546		
"	" "	1—2 years	1297
"	" "	2—3 years	1234
"	" "	3—4 years	1180
"	" "	4—5 years	1249
"	" re Infant Deaths		20
"	" re Still Births		14
			—
Total M. C. W. Visits	7873		
	—		
Visits to cases of Infectious Disease.			
Measles	93		
Chicken-pox	16		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5		
Whooping Cough	110		
Scarlet Fever	4		
Mumps	2		
	—		
Total Visits to Infectious Diseases	230		
	—		
Total Visits M. & C. W. and Infectious Disease	8103		
	—		

The Health Visitors visit approximately 95% of the birth notifications and revisit monthly during the first year and subsequently at 3 monthly intervals until the child attends school.

From the above summary of the work undertaken it will be seen that the health of all pre-school children is closely watched from birth up to school age.

The Health Visitors by their special training are well able to advise mothers on how to mould home circumstances to the best advantage from a health standpoint, advice is given on feeding, clothing and the general management of the infant and inasmuch as the advice is given with full knowledge of the existing home conditions and financial circumstances it is of prime practical value.

Children Act 1908.

The Health Visitors undertake the duties of Infant Life Protection Visitors.

On January 1st, 1934, 4 children were on the register, no new cases have been placed on the register, leaving 4 nursed out children under supervision at the close of the year.

Infant Consultation Centre.

Number of Sessions held	125
Total number of Attendances of Infants	8013
Average attendance per session	64
Total number of children who attended	
the Centre for the first time during	
the year—	
(a) Under 1 year of age ...	208
(b) Between 1 and 5 years ...	48

Total number of children who were attending the Centre at the close of the year—

(c) Under 1 year of age	166
(d) Between 1 and 5 years ...	510

Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (a) 67%

Number of Infants

for whom food was sold 4700

Percentage of Infants receiving foods 67%

	0—1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years
1st Visits	280	... 11	... 17	... 16	... 4
Subsequent Visits	3740	... 1557	... 1065	... 940	... 455
Number seen by M.O.	1261	... 302	... 250	... 174	... 99

From the above figures, it will be seen that 125 sessions were held in the year.

It is pleasing to note that the number of fresh cases attending during the year, under 1 year of age represents 67% of the births notified.

The aim of this work as pointed out in last year's report is of a supervisory and educational character whereby mothers are encouraged and instructed in the healthy upbringing of their children. Whilst the principle which underlies this work is the 'maintenance of health' and instruction is directed to how this can be best brought about, the Centre is a place where many defects are noted and direction is given as to the suitable agencies for treatment.

With regard to crippling defects, an orthopædic scheme is now in operation providing for the treatment and supervision of these cases at the centre.

For those conditions where a course of ultra-violet radiation is the best line of treatment, this is given at the clinic.

In connection with the work at the Welfare Centre I would take this opportunity of thanking all those ladies who have so kindly spent a no inconsiderable part of their time in assisting at the work of the centre.

Mrs. Tonge	Miss Broadbent
Miss Sylvester	Mrs. Schofield
Mrs. Cropper	Mrs. Pocock
Mrs. McCarthy	Mrs. Sykes
Mrs. Revell.	Mrs. Froggart
Mrs. Walker	

Provision of Milk for Mothers and Children.

A limited provision of milk (dried) was made to pregnant mothers and to infants under the age of three years.

During the year 419 cases received milk, each case being allowed 1 lb. packet of dried milk a week for one month, after which period a fresh application giving full financial circumstances must be made.

1723 (1 lb.) packets were supplied free during the year, £129 : 4 : 6 being spent.

In addition to the above free provision of milk in necessitous cases the following represents the ordinary sales of dried milks, cod liver oil, etc., at the clinic during the year :—

- 3470 (1 lb.) packets of dried milk.
- 475½ lbs. of Virol and Malt and Oil.
- 1131 ozs. of Cod Liver Oil.

The total receipts being £303 : 6 : 5.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

This clinic is under the control of Mr. Poston, of Manchester who attends on alternate months. Weekly sessions every Monday afternoon are conducted by the masseuse, who supervises the treatment ordered by the surgeon and undertakes remedial exercises for any special cases.

During 1934, 45 sessions have been held, and Mr. Poston was present at 5. The total attendances of all the children during the year was 805, there being 363 attendances by school children and 442 attendances by pre-school children.

The following table represents the state of the Orthopædic register at the close of 1934.

	Lost sight of Left School.	Cured.	Still Attending.
1932 Cases	14	6	15
1933 Cases	20	9	39
1934 Cases	—	4	36
Total.....	34	19	90

From this it will be seen that during the year 1934, 40 new cases were seen, four of these were cured during the year.

There are then 90 cases remaining on the register at the close of the year.

34 of these being school children and 56 pre-school.

The following Table gives an analysis of the conditions being dealt with amongst the 90 cases.

	1932-33 Cases	1934 Cases
Rickets	17	1
Genu-Valgum (Knock-knee).....	17	13
Genu-Varum (Bow-legs)	4	3
Spurious Valgus (Flat-foot)	2	7
Calcaneo Varus	1	1
Torticollis (Wry-neck)	—	6
Infantile Paralysis	2	—
Infantile Hemiplegia	2	—
Postural deformities	3	1
Congenital deformities	4	1
Traumatic or Inflammatory Conditions	2	1
Other Conditions	0	6
Total	54	40

The table shows that the number of new cases of Rickets has been very much reduced which I think to a large extent due to the success of preventive measures against this disease; certainly cases presenting gross deformities due to Rickets are becoming less frequent though the disease is still in evidence but in a less obvious and severe form.

Two cases received operative treatment during the year, one a pre school child had lengthening of the plantar fascia, whilst the other a school girl had an osteotomy for severe knock-knee.

Both operations were carried out at Altrincham Hospital and the results were excellent.

Artificial Light Treatment.

This clinic is held on Monday and Thursday mornings each week and is conducted by the masseuse.

Cases suitable for treatment by Ultra Violet Radiation are selected by myself from the pre-school children at the Infant Consultations and from children of school age at the routine or special inspections.

A course of 12 exposures at intervals of 3 and 4 days is given and close watch is kept on the child's general and on the specific condition throughout the course, with a complete medical examination at the commencement and at the conclusion of the course.

The dose at each exposure is increased by a standardised amount though in particular instances it is found necessary to modify the rate of increase and in a few cases where general or local reactions are excessive to cease further treatment.

During 1934, 96 sessions were held and the total attendances of all cases were 957.

The total number of children commencing a course was 89, but 18 of these children did not receive a complete course owing to varying circumstances such as illness, excessive reactions or infectious disease.

71 children received a full course of 12 doses, 43 of these were school children whilst 28 were pre-school.

The following table shows broadly the conditions for which the treatment was given :—

Disease.	Pre-School Children	School Children.
Rickets	7	2
Debility (including Malnutrition)	14	15
Chronic Cervical Adenitis	1	11
Anæmia	2	6
Tuberculosis	0	1
Respiratory Conditions	1	1
Subacute Otitis Media	2	1
Subacute Rheumatism	0	4
Alopecia	—	2
Other Conditions	1	—
	—	—
	28	43
	—	—

As regards to the results of Light Treatment in the above cases ; this much can safely be said that it is the exception for a case to fail to receive some benefit to its general state of health as a result of a complete course of sunlight. Parents usually describe the child as being ‘brighter’ and having a better appetite. This much, therefore, might be expected in all cases.

With regard to the specific conditions—in the above cases the results have varied. Fortunately for Rickets which is so prevalent, ultra violet radiation over a sufficient period is a definite cure as regards activity though deformity may remain.

In debility following illness, artificial sunlight was found to be an excellent tonic.

TABLE XI.
NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1934.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notified in whole District.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up-wards	Lancashire Ward	Stayley Ward	Dukinfield Ward	
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	8	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	7
Erysipelas	8	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	1
Scarlet Fever.....	26	0	4	18	4	0	0	0	4	15	6	9
Puerperal Fever....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia..	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1
Enteric Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	0	0	1	4	5	1	4	8	4	0	0
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	0	1	5	2	4	0	0	3	4	2	3
Pneumonia	35	0	9	10	2	7	5	2	7	10	14	4
Ophthalmia Neonat.	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals..	112	2	17	40	15	22	13	3	25	45	30	12
												18

Isolation Hospital—Joint Board's Smallpox Hospital. Hospital—Hyde Infectious Disease Hospital.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

GENERAL. 112 notifications of infectious disease were received during the year (as against 217 last year) 28 of these related to various forms of tuberculosis and 84 to other infectious diseases.

Neither Chicken-pox, Measles, Whooping Cough or German Measles are notifiable in the Borough.

With regard to Measles and Whooping Cough, both these diseases were fairly prevalent during the year, though no accurate information is available as to the number of cases.

Measles was epidemic during the Months of March and April and caused a marked lowering in attendances at a number of the schools, though its main attack was probably on the pre-school age.

Whooping Cough was the precursor of complications which resulted in four infant deaths, and was therefore the chief infective condition contributing to infantile mortality.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that to postpone the age at which a child contracts these two diseases will definitely tend to lower the mortality from them.

Table 1, page 55, shows the number of notifications of each infectious disease received annually since the year 1900.

DISINFECTION.

The cases visited during the year are as follows :—
 Scarlet Fever 26, Diphtheria 8, Erysipelas 8, Pneumonia 35,
 Tuberculosis 28, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 1, Puerperal
 Pyrexia 3.

Enquiries are made in each case and advice given as to the precautions to be taken where the patients are isolated at home to prevent the spread of the disease.

TABLE I.

The Disinfecting Station has again been most serviceable in dealing with infected articles. 45 beds, 94 pillows and bolsters, 119 blankets and 149 other articles have been dealt with.

Also 88 premises, including the Elementary Day Schools, 4 books issued from the Public Library were destroyed.

8 books issued from the Public Library were disinfected.

Specific Infections.

SCARLET FEVER.

Case Rate 1.06 per 1000 population, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 3.76 per 1000 population, England and Wales.

26 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 111 in 1933.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as shown :—

1st Quarter	14
2nd Quarter	3
3rd Quarter	3
4th Quarter...	6

4 cases occurred amongst pre-school children, 19 cases amongst school children and 3 cases were over school age.

Of the 19 cases amongst school children, there was no indication of any special incidence on any one particular school.

13 cases were males and 13 were females.

The ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Stayley Ward	15 cases.
Dukinfield Ward	6 cases.
Lancashire Ward	4 cases.
Millbrook Ward	1 case.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 9, as against 50 last year; thus it was found necessary to remove just over one third of the cases to hospital. The average duration of stay in hospital was 40 days.

At the close of the year no cases remained in hospital.

Scarlet Fever is a milder disease than it used to be, though its complications are not without seriousness.

Provided there is adequate home accommodation for isolation and nursing of the case, removal to hospital in many cases is uncalled for.

No deaths resulted from the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

Case Rate 0.33 per 1000, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 1.70 per 1000, England and Wales.

8 cases of this disease were notified during the year; 7 were removed to hospital and one death resulted.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is available for general practitioners and can be obtained at the Health Department or at the Police Station.

No experimental work in connection with the ascertainment of susceptibles nor in respect of immunisation has been undertaken.

SMALLPOX.

No cases were notified during the year.

ERYSIPelas.

Case Rate 0.33 per 1000, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 0.51 per 1000 England and Wales.

8 cases of this disease were notified against 17 cases last year. 1 case was removed to hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Case Rate 0.04 per 1000, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 0.03 per 1000, England and Wales.

One case of this disease was notified in December of the year being a case of Typhoid Fever.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Case Rate 8.1 per 1,000 Total Births, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 9.6 per 1,000 Total Births, England and Wales.

Three cases were notified during the year. One of these cases was removed to the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Case Rate 3.1 per 1,000 Total Births, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 4.0 per 1,000 Total Births, England and Wales.

One case was notified during the year, and died in the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two cases were notified during the year.

One case was treated at home and one in hospital.

Cases notified	2
Treated at home	1
Treated in hospital	1
Vision unimpaired	2
Vision impaired	0

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was mentioned as a cause of death in 3 cases during the year. Last year this condition accounted for 15 deaths.

PNEUMONIA.

35 notifications of pneumonia were received during the year. In 2 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 33 instances of the acute primary type (Lobar). 25 cases were males, whilst 10 were females.

All cases were investigated by a member of the Public Health Staff.

No cases were removed to hospital by the Authority.

The age and distribution of the notified cases was as follows :

0 to 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	0
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	7
5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	7
10 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	3
15 to 20 years	...	...	...	...	...	0
20 to 35 years	...	...	...	...	...	4
35 to 45 years	...	...	...	...	...	5
45 to 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	5
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	35

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases were notified.

ACUTE CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

No cases were notified.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis.

28 notifications relating to Tuberculosis were received during the year and in addition 2 cases were transferred to the register from other areas, and 2 cases restored to the register.

18 related to Pulmonary and 14 to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Table XII. will show the age and sex distribution of the cases.

TABLE XII.

New Cases and Mortality during 1934.

Age Periods	<u>New Cases.</u>				<u>Deaths *</u>			
	Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5—10.....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
10—15.....	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
15—20.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20—25.....	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
25—35.....	2	3	3	1	3	2	1	...
35—45.....	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	...
45—55.....	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
55—65.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
65 and over.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	10	8	5	9	8	6	1	1

* These figures obtained from Quarterly Returns.

The ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Lancashire	Stayley	Dukinfield	Millbrook.
8	15	7	2

31 cases were admitted to Sanatoria during the year, 21 of whom were males and 10 were females.

26 cases were discharged from Sanatoria during the year, 15 of whom were male whilst 11 were female.

Through information supplied to me by Dr. Mackay, the County Medical Officer of Health, I give the number of specimens of Sputa received and examined from the Borough,

Total Number of Specimens examined.	Results	
	Positive	Negative
55	7	48

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis recorded during the year was 12, giving a mortality rate of 0.49 per thousand of the population.

The number and rates for recent years is as follows :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS:

Year.	1934	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Number of Deaths	12	15	17	13	13	12
	0.49	0.61	0.68	0.52	0.52	0.50

6 deaths were of males whilst 6 were of females.

3 deaths occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 male and 1 was a female.

The Tuberculosis Officer will be glad to see any case in consultation with the medical practitioner and advise as to whether notification is called for.

Table XIV. will show the state of the Tuberculosis Register throughout the year.

Respiratory Diseases.

The number of deaths due to this group of diseases which include Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, was 39.

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Number of Deaths ...	39	42	40	88	57	132	63
Death Rate	1.60	1.71	1.61	3.5	2.2	5.32	2.56

18 of these deaths were attributed to Bronchitis, 15 to Pneumonia and 6 to other diseases of Respiratory Organs.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER—TABLE XIV.

	YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1934.		MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL Non- Pul- monary
	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary			
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	34	41	46	28			149
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for first time in year	8	4	8	8			28
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	1	1	—	—			2
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	1	—	—	—			1
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	18	10	13	9			50
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st Dec...	26	36	41	28			131

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer (including Malignant Disease) during the year was 36, giving a mortality rate of 1.48 per 1000 of the population.

The numbers for previous years are :—

1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
36	43	46	44	38	38	32	46

The ward distribution of the 36 deaths was as follows :—

Lancashire	Stayley	Dukinfield	Millbrook
9	14	9	4

The age distribution :—

20-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55
2	0	0	3	2
55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75 &
6	3	10	5	5

As regards sex, 18 of the deaths were of males, and 18 were of females.

28 of the deaths occurred at home, whilst 8 occurred in hospital.

As regards site of the disease :—

20 Digestive Tract	1 Other Female Genital Organs
4 Breast	1 Male Genital Urinary Organs
5 Uterus	5 Other, or Unspecified Organs

It will thus be seen that Cancer is responsible for approximately 10.46% of the total deaths, and occupies 2nd place on the list of 'Principal Killing Diseases.'

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the chances of a cure in any case of cancer are generally speaking dependant on the stage to which the disease has advanced; the earlier the stage at which treatment is commenced, the better the outlook for the patient.

In view of this fundamental fact regarding Cancer, every man or woman who has passed the age of 40 years is most strongly urged to consult their medical adviser at the earliest possible moment where there is any departure from his or her normal standard of health.

A verdict of 'Not Cancer' in January is preferable from one of 'Too Late' in December.

Police Surgeon : Report.

The strength of the Borough Police Force is as follows

1 Chief Constable, 2 Inspectors, 6 Sergeants and 20 Constables.

The general health of the force during the year has been good considering the nature of the duties and the constant exposure to all types of weather.

During 1934, 246 days were lost through sickness whilst no days were lost on account of injuries received whilst on duty.

I would acknowledge with pleasure the assistance given by the Chief Constable and his Officers in all matters arising out of this branch of the work.

Housing.

HOUSING ACT, 1930—SLUM CLEARANCE.

The quinquennial programme of slum clearance adopted by the Council comprises the demolition of 376 dwelling houses and 36 other buildings.

During the year 1934, progress was made in carrying out the Scheme. A public enquiry before an inspector from the Ministry of Health was held in June, in respect to the first area represented (Mount Pleasant Area). This Order was confirmed by the Ministry in August, 1934, the only amendments made being the exclusion of three houses from the Area subject to certain necessary repairs being carried out on two houses and the closure of the third house.

One of the "other buildings" was also excluded.

During 1935 five other clearance areas were "represented."

The following table shows in tabular form the amount of progress made.

Date of Representation.	Area	Number of Houses	Other Bldgs.	Persons Displaced	Date of Enquiry	Date of Confirmation of Order.
31/8/32	Mount Pleasant.....	76	1	327	12/6/34	7/8/34
27/6/34	Cocker Hill.....	38	1	131	4/4/35	18/5/35
29/8/34	Lees Court and Thomas Street..	10	—	33	4/4/35	18/5/35
29/8/34	Butterworth's Yard.....	2	1	5	4/4/35	18/5/35
29/8/34	Bates' Court	3	—	18	4/4/35	18/5/35
29/8/34	Ashton's Yard	2	—	6	4/4/35	18/5/35
Six Clearance Areas.		131	3	520		

HOUSING ACT, 1930. SECT. 17, REPAIRS.

Formal notices were served in respect to seven houses, and these notices were complied with during the year.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are seven houses "let in lodgings" at present on the Register.

Housing—Inspection.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	178
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	736
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	95
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	183
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	68
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	27

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	40
---	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1934.

The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. J. Bradbury, submits the following Report upon the work done in his department.

General Inspection.

The general inspection of the various premises within the Borough for the discovery of such conditions causing or likely to cause nuisances has been continued throughout the year. The total number of inspections, interviews and re-visits made is 3773 and the number of informal notices served for the removal of nuisances found is 1014.

The following table shows a summary of the principal nuisances and defects (excluding defects under Housing Acts, 1930) which have been dealt with :—

Defective and Blocked Drains	...	...	71
Defective and Blocked W.C's.	...	...	19
General Defects on property	...	...	342
Absence of Ashbins, etc.	...	...	207
Dirty houses, yards, and passages	...	...	4
Smoke nuisances	...	...	3
Manure Accumulations	...	...	2

Housing Inspection.

The total number of dwelling houses inspected for the year is 178. This figure includes all houses scheduled in the programme as required by the Ministry of Health's Circular 1331.

44 newly erected houses have been certified for habitation during the year, all of which were erected for sale and are now occupied.

One application has been received for registration under the Houses Let in Lodgings Byelaws, and this was being dealt with at the end of the year.

A continuance of the supply of free slaked lime to householders has resulted in 694 buckets being given out for limewashing conveniences, bedrooms and basement premises.

Sanitary Improvements

The following list shows the conversions and additions which have been carried out during the year.

STAYLEY WARD.

10 W.C's 10 dwelling houses, Mottram Old Road	New Houses
11 W.C's 11 dwelling houses, Grey Street	"
1 W.C. 1 dwelling house, Wood End Lane	New House
1 W.C. Byrom Winding Co., Knowl Street	Additional
1 W.C. Organ Inn	"
1 W.C. 3, Cranworth Street	"
3 W.C's. Woolworths' Stores, Grosvenor Street...	"
1 W.C. 22, Taylor Street	"

DUKINFIELD WARD.

No W.C's Conversion of Hollins Inn to houses ...	
1 W.C. 37 Robinson Street	Additional
7 W.C's 26-52 Henry Street	"

LANCASHIRE WARD.

3 W.C's 3 dwelling houses, Hanover Street ...	New Houses
1 W.C. 1 dwelling house, Ridge Hill Lane	" House
2 W.C's. 2 dwelling houses in Astley Road	" Houses
2 W.Cs. 1 dwelling house in Wakefield Road ...	" House
2 W.C's. Boar's Head Hotel	Additional
1 W.C. 1 Norman Road	"
1 W.C. 42 Norman Road	"

MILLBROOK WARD.

6 W.C's.	6 dwelling houses (Carrbrook Rd. end)	New Houses
3 W.C's.	Heyrod Hall converted into 4 flats ...	
2 W.C's.	Huddersfield Road (Axe)	"
1 W.C.	Huddersfield Road (Bungalow)	"

The following table shows the number of conveniences in use in each Ward :—

	Houses & Shops.	T.W.Cs.	W.W.Cs.	Privies.	Pails.
Lancashire Ward	1847	1138	521	3	14
Stayley Ward	3017	1763	795	3	25
Dukinfield Ward	1754	1038	217	11	1
Millbrook Ward	764	487	159	4	48
	—	—	—	—	—
	7382	4426	1692	21	88

Also the following table shows the accommodation at the Factories, Workshops, Schools and Churches (inclusive).

T.W.Cs.	W.W.Cs.	Pails.
1008	9	6

The scheme for replacing dry ash pits by the Department supplying ash bins has been continued. 12 ash pits have been dealt with and replaced by 43 ash bins. Altogether, since the scheme was inaugurated 190 ash pits have been remodelled or dispensed with and 736 ash bins have been supplied.

Meat Inspection

The number of slaughter-houses in use is eight, all of which are licensed annually. They are all kept in good condition and are cleansed and limewashed at frequent intervals.

As the slaughterhouses are some distance apart, considerable time is taken up in regular visitation during slaughtering hours. 532 visits were paid to these premises during the year for the purpose of inspecting carcases.

The following are particulars relative to the surrender of diseased meat and other food which have been examined and found to be unfit for human consumption :--

TUBERCULOSIS.

- 1 set of Lungs and Intestines (Ox)
- 1 set of Lungs and Mesentary (Ox)
- 1 set of Lungs and portion of Pleura (Ox)
- Two hind quarters, Liver and Offal (Ox)
- 1 set of Lungs (Pig)

HYDATED CYSTS.

- 1 Pigs Liver.

The following articles of canned food were inspected at the premises of wholesale grocers and were removed for destruction:

- 299 tins of salmon, lobster and fruit.
- 5 tins of milk.
- 47 tins of boiled meats, etc.
- 19 bags of Onions.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 are complied with by the butchers; also wholesale grocers and others are satisfactorily dealing with the storage of hams and bacon. All the butchers shops and premises where food is stored or prepared are regularly inspected, the number of visits for the year being 1080. There are four premises where ice cream is prepared during the season these are visited from time to time.

Offensive Trades

Four premises are used for the trade of tripe boiling, these are periodically visited and are kept in a satisfactory condition, also one factory in which fat is melted for the manufacture of fertilisers and poultry foods.

Smoke Observations

16 Smoke Observations were taken during the year. The limit for dense smoke was exceeded on 3 occasions as follows :—

- (1) 2 minutes excess.
- (2) 6 minutes excess.
- (3) 16 minutes excess.

Inspection of Factories & Workshops

There are 42 workshops and 52 bakehouses on the Register. Inspections are made at intervals as shown in the table below. There is a general tendency to instal machinery (electrically driven) in the larger bakehouses and a number of small workshops have similarly gone on to power and are now non-textile factories.

The sanitary condition of factories and workshops has well been maintained and no complaints were received from H. M. Inspector of Factories during the year.

	Written Inspections	Notices	Prosecutions
Factories	10	2	—
Workshops and Workplaces	182	6	—
Total	<hr/> 192	<hr/> 8	<hr/> —

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—

	Defects found	Defects remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	No. of Prose- cution's
Want of Cleanliness	3	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	7	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
,, ,, unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
,, ,, not separate for sexes.	—	—	—	—
,, ,, insufficient.	—	—	—	—
Total	<hr/> 10	<hr/> —	<hr/> —	<hr/> —

Canal Boats Report.

As in previous years occasional visits have been made at various points along the Canal which runs through the Borough. No boats at all have been met with, pointing to the fact that in this district the Canal is not used for the transport of goods.

Mortuary.

This building, which belongs to the Public Health Department, is well equipped and kept up-to-date. 17 bodies have been received during the year for post-mortem examination.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Inspections

159 licenses were issued under the Importation of Animals Order and 39 licenses under the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order.

26 licenses were countersigned under the Foot and Mouth Disease Restrictions.

There is one authorised lair for use and accommodation of imported Irish Cattle in the Borough. The average number of cattle and sheep imported weekly are 10 and 30 respectively.

House Refuse Collection.

The important work of house refuse removal has been regularly carried out and for almost the whole of the Borough a weekly service is now maintained.

The number of loads collected was 7050. Each month, for one day all the vehicles loaded with refuse are weighed on the Gas Works Weighing Machine. On these weights the loads are approximated giving an approximate weight for motor wagons of 1 ton, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. per load, and for carts of 15 cwts 0 qrs. per load. The net cost of collecting after deducting cash received for trade refuse for the year, is £2644 at the net cost per load of 7/6d. The net cost per ton is 7/7.90.

The following table shows the return of the number of ashbins, privy middens, and dry pits which have received attention during the year :—

Ashbins.	Middens.	Dry pits.	Loads.
241681 ..	15 ..	596 ..	7050

The number of privy middens, dry ashpits and ashbins is shown below in each Ward, the refuse from which is removed by this Department.

	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits.	Ashbins.
Lancashire Ward ..	3	11	1523
Stayley Ward	1	58	2302
Dukinfield Ward....	3	30	1180
Millbrook Ward	1	27	579
	—	—	—
	8	126	5584

Refuse Disposal.

The whole of the refuse is dealt with by "controlled" tipping. The Department has again been fortunate in having a number of suitable sites to be filled in with little or no rent having to be paid for use of the land.

The average cost of disposal per load is 2s. 1.6d., the cost per ton being slightly more, viz :—2s. 2.1d.

The loads were disposed of as follows :—

TIPS.

No. 1 Tip	1628 loads.
No. 6 Tip	1191 ,,
No. 7 Tip	52 ,,
No. 11 Tip	1850 ,,
No. 12 Tip	2329 ,,

1608 loads of soil and ashes were collected by our vehicles for covering up purposes.

1421 loads of street sweepings, etc., were received at the tips from other Departments and firms, and 148 loads of paper were used for baling.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS

For the Year ended Dec. 31st, 1934.

Compiled by the Sanitary Inspector.

Nature of Inspections Made.	Number.	Number of defects for which Notices have been served	Result of Service of Notices.		Prosecutions.			
			Statutory	Informal.	Complied with.	Remaining in hand.	Instituted	Pending.
1. Dwelling Houses (general inspections)	186	1	342	206	98	245	..	..
2. " " (Housing Acts)	550	96	216	3	1	86	..	..
3. Courts, Yards, and Passages	4	..	17	..	16	2	..	..
4. Defective W.C's	112	..	112	..	57	3	..	..
5. Drainage	7	1	7	..	14	1	..	..
6. Defective Privy-Middens	6	..	6	..	1	1	..	..
7. " Pail Closets	8	..	8	..	4	1	..	..
8. " Ashpits	21	..	21	..	11	19	..	..
9. " Ashbins	5	..	5	..	2	2	..	..
10. Keeping of Animals	116	..	116	..	1	1	..	..
11. Offensive Accumulations	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12. Infectious Disease Enquiries	62	..	62	..	13	8	..	..
13. Farms and Dairies	61	..	61	..	5	5	..	..
14. Milkshops	10	..	10	..	2	2	..	..
15. Factories	68	..	68	..	4	3	..	..
16. Workshops	114	..	114	..	4	3	..	..
17. Bakehouses	16	..	16	..	3	3	..	..
18. Smoke Observations	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
19. Slaughterhouses	532	..	532	..	..	..	..	..
20. Meat Inspections (at Slaughterhouses)	727	..	727	..	..	..	..	..
21. Butchers Shops	205	..	205	..	..	..	..	..
22. Fish Shops	148	..	148	..	..	..	..	..
23. Other Food Premises	43	..	43	..	..	..	..	..
24. Milk Samples	217	..	217	..	..	..	..	..
25. No. of Visits to Tips	136	..	136	..	..	..	..	..
26. Interviews	137	..	137	..	..	..	..	..
27. Inspections under C.D.A	20)	..	20)	..	9	9	..	..
28. Miscellaneous	48	..	48	..	2	2
29. Houses Let in Lodgings	98	..	98	..	1	1
Totals.....	3773	98	918	631	385	631	98	..





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